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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Point #1. The Hungarian Air Force is operationally and administratively subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense. [redacted] the Air Corps Hqs was located in the National Defense Ministry building on Honvedutca Street in Budapest. The Commanding Officer of the Corps was Col Andras Zalka. One "DC-3" and two "Aero-45" type planes were assigned to Corps Hqs for administrative flights. The "DC-3" was based at Tokol airfield and the two "Aero-45's" at Budaors airfield. I knew no numerical designations of the Air Corps, Air Divisions or Air Regiments, but such numerical designations probably exist.
2. Point #2. The Air Force Political Officer (Legiero Politikai Parancsnok) was responsible for political indoctrination in the Air Corps as prescribed by General Nogrady's Directorate.
3. Point #3. One of the duties of the Deputy Commanding Officer and Chief of Staff (Legiero Parancsnok Helyettese) was to perform operational inspections of air bases.
4. Point #4. The duties of the Air Force Operational Advisor (Legiero Repulo Tanacsado) entailed the overall supervision of flying operations as directed by the Soviets.
5. Point #5. The headquarters of the Mixed Air Division (Tactical) was located in the same building as the Air Corps Headquarters. The Division Commanding Officer was Major Istvan Mezofy. I do not know the proper numerical designation or the T/O of this headquarters. The Division consisted of two Fighter Regiments and two Ground Attack Regiments. One "DC-3" type aircraft was assigned to the Division Headquarters for administrative flights. This aircraft was based at Tokol airfield. Six disassembled "ZLIN" type aircraft, stored at Tokol airfield, were assigned to the Division Headquarters. I believe that these aircraft were to be later assigned to the Regiments of the Division. The "ZLIN" is a two place primary trainer of Czech manufacture. The Air Division handled all the administrative and operational directives that were to be disseminated to the regiments of the Division.
6. Point #6. The Combat Fighter Regimental Headquarters, composed of three fighter squadrons, was located at Tokol airfield. I do not know its numerical designation. The Commanding Officer of the regiment was Captain Antal Szebeni.

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Four "YAK-11's" and two "ZLIN's" were assigned to this Regimental Headquarters. The "YAK-11's" were used for checking the proficiency of the pilots assigned to Regimental Hqs and the three Squadrons. The two "ZLIN's" were used for administrative flights.

7. Points #7, 8 and 9. The three Combat Fighter Squadrons which make up the Fighter Regiment were designated in the following manner:

- (a) 1st Sq 1/2 (called "one slash two" or "one per two")
- (b) 2nd Sq 2/2 (called "two slash two" or "two per two")
- (c) 3rd Sq 3/2 (called "three slash two" or "three per two")

Four "YAK-9's" were assigned to each squadron of this regiment. The squadrons used three of the assigned aircraft and kept the fourth in reserve.

8. Point #10. Each of the squadrons of a Tactical Regiment consisted of three flights, with one "YAK-9" aircraft assigned to each flight. All Flight Leaders were 2nd Lieutenants. The numerical designations for each flight were designated as follows:

- (a) 1st Flight of 1st Sq 1/2-1 (called "one slash two dash one") etc
- (b) 1st Flight of 2nd Sq 2/2-1 (called "two slash two dash one") etc
- (c) 1st Flight of 3rd Sq 3/2-1 (called "three slash two dash one") etc

The authorized squadron T/O of each Tactical Squadron, (Fighter and Ground Attack) was as follows: seventeen pilots, fifteen Tech Officers, twelve NCO's and forty-six enlisted men. Twelve aircraft were authorized. Personnel of a Tactical Fighter or Ground Attack Squadron was: one CO 1st Lt (Pilot), one Political Officer 1st Lt (non-pilot), one Deputy CO 2nd Lt (Pilot), three flight leaders Lt Jr Grade (Pilots), seventeen pilots, fourteen Tech Officers, twelve NCO's and forty-six EM. the T/O was up to strength but there were not sufficient aircraft.

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9. Point #11. The Tactical Ground Attack Regimental Headquarters was made up of three Tactical Ground Attack Squadrons, and each Squadron was further divided into three flights. The Regimental Headquarters and all the Squadrons were based at Tokol airfield. I do not know the numerical designation of the regiment. Two "ZLIN" type aircraft were assigned to Regimental Headquarters for administrative flights. The regimental CO was a Captain. Each of the squadrons of this regiment had ten "IL-10's" (Stormovik) type aircraft assigned to them. Each squadron used nine of its assigned aircraft and kept one in reserve. These nine aircraft were divided between the three flights, giving each flight three aircraft. All squadron CO's were 1st Lts and the Flight Leaders 2nd Lts. The numerical designations of the squadrons and flights were the same as in the Tactical Fighter Regiment (see description of Point #6).
10. Points #12, 13 and 14. The three Tactical Ground Attack Squadrons had the same numerical designations and T/O as described in Points 7, 8, 9 and 10.
11. Point #15. This Tactical Fighter Regiment Hqs, commanded by a Captain, was based at Veszprem airfield, also called Szentkiraly-zabadja. The breakdown of the regiment is the same as the Tactical Fighter Regiment described in Point #6. The squadron and flight numerical designations are the same as described in Points 7, 8 and 9.
12. Points #16, 17 and 18. Three Tactical Fighter Squadrons made up this Tactical Fighter Regiment. The T/O for these squadrons was the same as listed in Point #10. These squadrons were also up to strength in personnel, but were short of aircraft.
13. Point #19. This Tactical Ground Attack Regimental Hqs was located at Veszprem airfield. It had the same description and breakdown as the Tactical Ground Attack Regiment.
14. Points #20, 21 and 22. These three Tactical Ground Attack Squadrons had the same T/O as described in Point #10.
15. Point #23. The Tactical Air Training Division Hqs (Mixed), contained unarmed fighter and ground attack aircraft. A minimum of twenty-five fighter pilots and twenty-five ground attack pilots were to be trained every three months, but the Division Hqs allowed 20% for casualties and washouts. The Division Hqs was located at Szolnok Airfield and Regimental Hqs (Fighter and Ground Attack) at Kegskmet Airfield. The Division had seven "YAK-9's" based at Szolnok which were not in flying condition. The aircraft were in various stages of repair. There were also twelve unarmed "IL-10's" (Stormovick) aircraft stored at

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Szolnok and twelve obsolete "ARADO-96" aircraft. The "ARADO-96" was a primary trainer but was not used because of the availability of sixteen new "YAK-18" primary trainers. There were also two "DC-3's" used for pilot parachute practice; five "ZLIN's" were used for navigator training at Szolnok.

- 25X1B 16. The Division had two training regiments at Kecskemet airfield, which consisted of one Fighter Regiment and one Ground Attack Regiment. The regiments had one squadron a piece. The squadrons had the usual three flights each. The CO of the Division Hqs was Lt Col Iaszlo Huba. [redacted] The name of this training division was known as "KILLIAN GYORGY REPULO HAJOZO TISZTI ISKOLA" (George Killian Flying - Navigation Officer's School). This training division also trained navigators. The navigation training lasted one year.
17. Point #24. The Tactical Fighter Pilot Training Regimental Hqs, commanded by Captain Janos Szentivanyi, consisted of one Tactical Fighter Pilot Training Squadron, which had three flights.
18. Point #25. The Tactical Fighter Pilot Training Squadron was commanded by 1st Lt Pal Danko. The numerical designation of this squadron was 1/2. [redacted] The T/O for a Tactical Fighter Pilot Training Squadron or Tactical Ground Attack Pilot Training Squadron was as follows: One CO, 1st Lt; one Political Officer, 1st Lt; one Deputy CO, 2nd Lt; three Flight Leaders, Lt Junior Grade; nine Pilots (instructors); fifteen Tech Officers; twenty-seven mechanics (FM); twelve aircraft. The TO & E was not filled due to the lack of aircraft, but was up to strength in personnel. This squadron consisted of three flights but only had five "YAK-9's", four "YAK-11's", two "C-B's", and one "ZLIN." The "YAK-9's", "YAK-9B's" and "YAK-11's" were assigned to the flights for pilot training. The "ZLIN" was used for pilot navigation training. None of the aircraft assigned to the Tactical Training Division had armament.
19. Point #26. The Tactical Ground Attack Pilot Training Regiment Hqs, commanded by Major Tibor Szucs, was located at Kecskemet airfield. It consisted of one Tactical Ground Attack Pilot Training Squadron which also had three flights.
20. Point #27. The Tactical Ground Attack Pilot Training Squadron was commanded by 1st Lt Pal Kaszas. The numerical designation of this squadron was 1/1. The T/O was the same as described under point #25. The squadron consisted of three flights and had three "IL-10's", nine "IL-10B's" and one "ZLIN." The "IL-10's" were assigned to pilot training while the "ZLIN" was used for navigation training. [redacted] the total number of aircraft in the Hungarian Air Force at the present time is as follows:

TYPE OF AIRCRAFTNUMBER OF AIRCRAFT

YAK-9	56
YAK-9B	3
IL-10	70
IL-10B	9
YAK-11	11
YAK-18	16
DC-3	9
AERO-15	3 (five place cabin aircraft, single radial engine)
ARADO-96	12 (two seater basic trainer-- obsolete because of age and no spare parts)
KANYA-	3 (air liaison aircraft)
ZLIN	30
UT-2	32 (obsolete primary trainers-- worn out, no spare parts; also replaced by YAK-18's)
BUCKER	4 (German primary trainer, biplane)

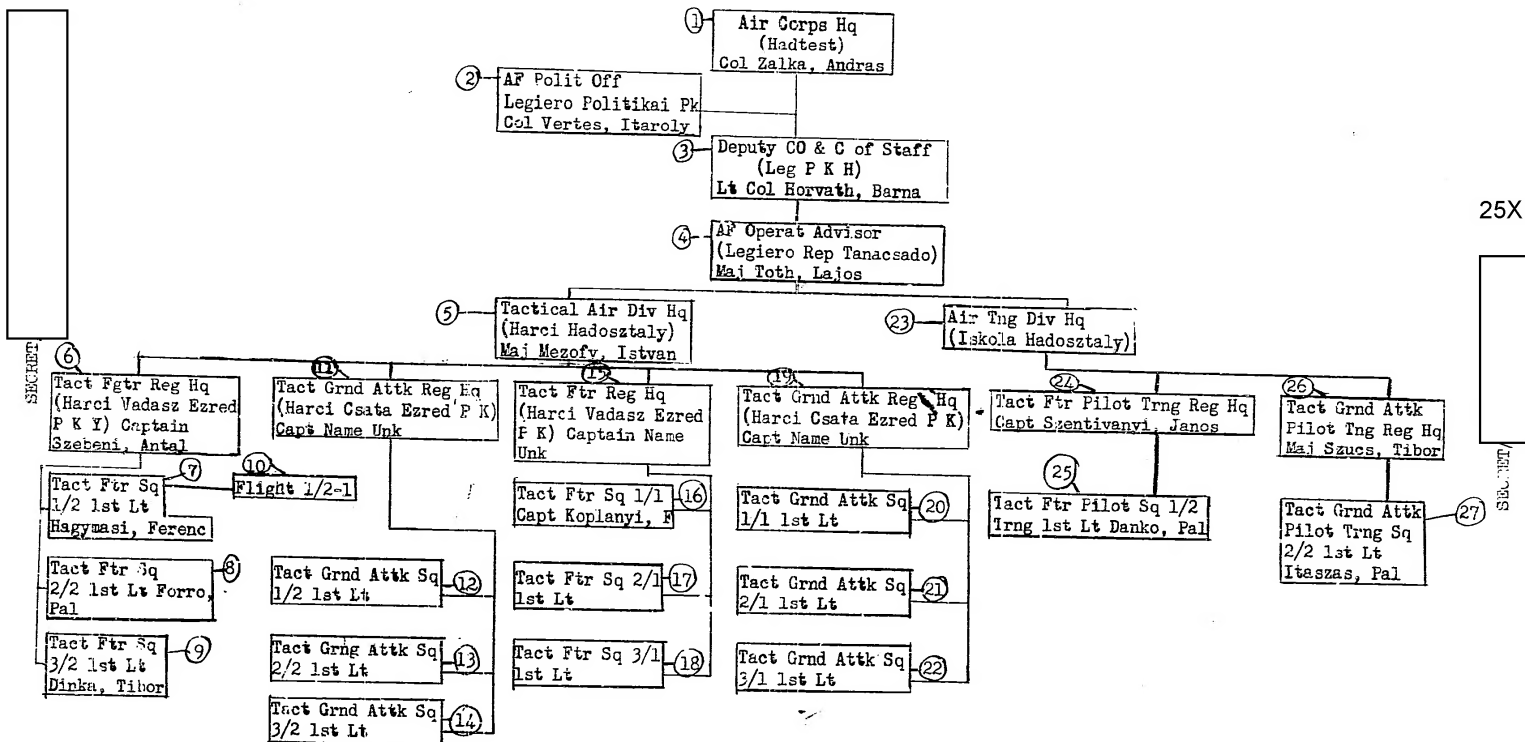
25X1X These aircraft were based at various airfields throughout Hungary. [redacted] rumors that the Hungarian Air Force was to be expanded upon availability of aircraft from the Soviet Union.

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ENCLOSURE: Chart--"Breakdown and Description of Hungarian Air Force."

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BREAKDOWN AND DESCRIPTION OF HUNGARIAN AIR FORCE



CLOSURE (A)